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**TOM SIMS SAYS**

Yea, skirts are longer. But we still have mice.

What makes a half bald man madder than buying a whole hair cut?

Love nests are hatching out breach of promise suits.

The seven-year itch has broken out in one Russian town. They are looking forward to 1929.

Miners won't dig down as deep as the man who buys their coal.

Some towns have all the luck. Philadelphia landlord is missing.

Men who long for the old days would hate red underwear.

"Train Wreck Injures Nine"—headline. That reminds us, football will be back soon.

Every man deserves a living wage except a saxophone player.

Beauty secret: Never argue with a mad dog.

When school opens a boy's neck thinks every day is Saturday night.

Why don't some women have to pay income tax on three-fourths of what their husbands make?

Getting along nicely in this world is not inherited.

Travel broadens some. Others return as skinny as ever.

trammelled spirit of the Republican majorities.

American voters no longer are held by party leash. They are demanding performance without regard to professions or pretensions.

No one can accurately forecast the temper of the citizens of this country.

The expression of dissatisfaction which drove the Democratic party out of power is still present and there is an unrest which tells of uncertainty as to the political future.

**AFTER WE DIE.**

The young king of Siam, Maha Vajiravudh, marries his cousin, Princess Lakshmi Lavan. One wife is enough, says he, abolishing the custom of maintaining a royal harem.

This is a big sensation in the orient. For the old king, Maha's father, had 300 wives.

Human nature being about the same all over the world, the Siamese taxpayers probably are glad to see the harem expire.

"This new king," you reflect, "must be a progressive chap with modern ideas. He is enlightened."

King Maha's abolishment of the royal harem illustrates vividly the great changes that come as one generation goes to the graveyard and a new generation takes its place.

What with the world war and all, the present generation has made a frightful botch of its job.

Men have walled themselves into a bad situation. They run about, like caged animals, seeking an exit.

Every day some quick steps forward in the field of economics and sociology with a new "cure-all." He claims he has the magic medicine that will bring rest and peace out of unrest and war.

All this attempt to stabilize conditions is commendable. But the probability is that the big problems will be solved by the rising generation. The man who falls into a well is not usually pulled out by himself.

The world's hope is in the youngsters who are marching through school days to take up where we leave off. They are going to inherit big problems. And they are going to solve them, for they will get on the job with fresh energy and a new viewpoint.

The generation that staged the Civil war in our country left everything "in an awful mess." The generation that followed developed the country and its wealth and restored

**LAZINESS.**

To harness the ocean's waves and make them do man's work, the Stoddard Wave Power Corporation is formed at White Plains, N. Y.

Floate, rising on waves, will pull chains that will run compressed air engines. So call the organizers. Whether the scheme works or not, it is only a question of years until part of the gigantic power of ocean waves and tides will become man's slave.

Human laziness will find a way to harness tremendous power now going to waste in nature.

**COAL.**

Whether you will have enough coal this winter depends more on railroads than on mines. The mines can produce enough soft coal. Getting it hauled to consumers will be a bigger job than the railroads have ever done.

The only permanent solution of the fuel power is to put the nation on an electrical basis, power generated by burning coal at the mines. A starving man, however, isn't helped by knowledge that food will be plentiful 20 years from now.

**HEAT.**

Grandpa can remember when only a few rooms of the home were kept heated in winter. Kitchen and dining room were shut off after mealtime and the family gathered around the base-burner in the only warm room. Bedrooms were so cold the water in the pitcher froze during the night.

Present generation is soft, not satisfied unless every room in the house is warm enough to fry an egg. It might do the health good to go back to old-fashioned heating methods for a few months. Even a coal shortage can have its good side. It may teach us not to be too extravagant with fuel.

**RESURRECTION ROCK**  
by Edwin Palmer  
© Little, Brown and Company

(Continued From Our Last Issue)

"He had a boat, he wants to say. 'I was a humble man; I took fish on hooks and in nets.'"

Barney wrote out his next question before saying it aloud. "Maneto o mikwenim no nossan gale nigan-galan?"

"He wants to say," replied the voice. "I have never heard of father."

"Kings?"

"He says, 'Yes.' He says 'Mother I knew; mother came to shore bearing child; not born child,' he says; 'she was very sick. I took her in canoe, that is.'"

"What did he do for my mother?"

"He says, 'Took her to my house in the lonely place where was woman, my wife.' He says, 'There boy was born; you stayed there.'"

"What happened to my mother?"

"She was very sick; but she did not die; she went away."

"When?"

"At the moon of the wild rice gathering."

"When she went away, he means?"

"Then when did she come?"

"In the moon of the breaking snow-shoes."

"What year?"

The medium made no direct answer, but after a pause the voice continued. "That all summer she fed the baby at her breast till she went sick again. He wanted to tell you that she said, when she went away, she surely would return. He says, 'There I lived until water froze again.' He says, 'But no one came back; so I went away.'"

"Where did you go?" Barney cried quickly, as the medium's picture changed, gone from her as surprisingly as they had come, were the slight motions of her hands, the jerking and mannerisms which had characterized the presence of the "control." Mrs. Davol slowly sat up-right and gazed dully about like an ordinary, over-fed woman making an apparent effort of memory to recognize her callers.

"Well, dearie," she said at last to Ethel. "Did you get satisfied? Was there good results?"

Ethel realized, with a gasp, that the seance was over.

"You think we'd better have Kin-cheloo arrested?" Ethel asked Barney when she returned home.

"I'd like to know what he's doing now," Barney said.

"Oh, Bennett's told me. He's having his sort of a fast time. That part of Chicago's called, by people who go there, 'Little Paris.'"

Barney made no comment, and they both sat down.

"Do you want to tell me what you thought about it?"

"You mean whether I believed those were the circumstances of my birth? Yes, I did, Miss Carew."

"Who could the Indian be? Noah Jo?"

"I suppose so."

He stood up and, turning his back to Ethel, he strode away, as he had a habit of doing when beset by emotion.

"You see—you see—Miss Carew, it hadn't occurred to me then that—"

"What, Barney?"

"That I might have been born on the Rock, Miss Carew."

"Barney!" Ethel rebuked him by his own name gently. "Barney!"

"You can't want me to call you—"

"I can't."

"Ethel!" he said, hardly whispering it; but she heard. "Ethel!" he clenched his hands behind him, and she stepped farther back. "That's the way I feel born, I believe."

"Let's believe it, Barney!"

"Miss Carew!"

"I don't mind believing it, Barney! It doesn't change you! Except to make you finer!"

"Finer?"

"Because you've had to do it all yourself! Don't you see how I—"

she faltered a little and submitted—"how every one must admire you only more for that! Besides, my people are to blame."

"How do you mean?" he asked quickly.

"They must be. We both of us know together that my people—my grandfather and my uncle, at least—tried to harm you. Not to hurt you, perhaps; but they saw that Quinlan was killed before he could find you. Why? You hadn't done anything to any of my family; you hadn't even heard of them before you met me. It was what you were—because you were that baby born on the Rock; and they knew it."

"I said you might be—any one!" she recalled, gazing up at him with eyes suddenly wet. "You are not—just an outcast born in an Indian hut. I don't think I care if you were!"

She had not intended to say what she had; but having said it, she meant it. She would not care if he were an outcast born in a Chippewa shack, but the certainty that he was not was never clearer to her than now.

"I know now why grandfather feared the Rock all these years, Barney; it was for fear you'd come

back! That's why the house was built and left to wait for you!"

"But this which we learned tonight, Barney, helps a lot, your mother came—with you," she added gently. "To the shore there beyond St. Florentin. In April—the moon of the breaking snowshoes," she repeated the poetry of the Indian phrase. "Noah—Jo we may as well call him that—took her in his boat across the channel to Resurrection Rock where he and his wife took care of her. You were born there; in September your mother was sick. She did not die—there, at least. But she went away and did not come back, though Noah Jo waited there until winter."

"November, he meant," Barney supplied. "He spoke of the freezing of water; that is the Chippewa name for November—the moon of the freezing again."

"I see. And then, as he was a nomad, he went away and took you; he died—now you're coming to affairs you learned from Azen Maho—and gave you to Azen without being able to tell anything about you but that the ring went with you. We really got quite a lot tonight, didn't we, Barney?"

"I've got," Barney said, his hands still clenched behind him, "more than I ever had in all my life before."

He moved a little nearer her. "I mean from you—Miss Ethel Carew. You're a strange girl; the finest and noblest in all the world," he added quickly. "You turned against your own people, and you trusted me!"

"You, Barney? Why not?" How could I help it?"

"Don't!" he warned swiftly. "I've got to thinking about you in a way I never should."

"How do you think about me, Barney?"

"Think?" he repeated. "I don't think about you. I can't. I love—love—love you! There, I've said it! He snatched his hands apart behind him and struck them together before him in his dismay.

"You love me, Barney?" she said. "Love you?"

"I love you, Barney. I've loved you from our first morning together, I think."

"No, no, no!" he tried to deny her, but she only smiled up at him and said:

"Yes, you've known that, Barney. That's been what's troubled you, not said now?"

"All the men in the world must have loved you, Ethel."

"That you loved me, but that it was so plain that I loved you."

"So plain?" he denied, almost furiously, for her. "It wasn't. It's not true now."

"Oh, isn't it? Do you suppose I'm ashamed?"

He dropped to his knees before her and caught her hands and held them. "I've loved you like that before, and I love you like that now, and I'll love you like that for the rest of my life. I've loved you like that before, and I love you like that now, and I'll love you like that for the rest of my life. I've loved you like that before, and I love you like that now, and I'll love you like that for the rest of my life."

"Nor I! Nor I!" Ethel cried; she caught his hands now and held him before her.

"You'd not? All the men in the world must have loved you, Ethel, the way or the other. 'They've only one moment they caught sight of you.'"

"And the women you? Yet you didn't even care until you saw me! Not even abroad, Barney in England and France where girls—"

He gazed steadily into her eyes, knowing what she would not, and yet wished to ask. Had he been, even without love, another girl's?

"There are some advantages in being brought up in an Indian shack, Ethel," he said. "They've only one room often, you know; with sometimes two families or three; and lots of human living is there. What you learn turns you straight either one way or the other. It turned me to look for—for you; and to wait till I found you."

She bent down and kissed his fingers, so he arose and drew her up with him. For a few moments he held her against him with her bosom trembling on his throbbing breast; then, slipping his arms lower, he lifted her, and, laughing at her quiver under his strength, he strode with her a few steps and catching her higher, he brought his lips to her.

**CHILD BITTEN BY LARGE FIELD RAT**

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Huge field rats in Bronx park, feeding of the diet of raw meat which they have been taking away from the lions in the cages at the zoo, set out today to rob children of goodies they were eating on the grass.

One of the rodents, infuriated because four-year-old Helen M. clung to a cracker it tried to away from her, buried its fangs in her leg and lunged on until it was by workmen. The workmen then about a dozen more of the big rats which for daring about among other children in the park.

Deer in one herd in the Grand zoo national park is estimated to consist of 12,000 to 15,000 head.



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**JOSEPH H. YOUNG**  
Receiver

The Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad System

**CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 1**

Proposing to Amend Section 1, Article XIV, of the Constitution of Utah Relating to State Indebtedness

A concurrent resolution providing an amendment to Section 1, Article XIV, of the Constitution of the State of Utah, relating to state debt limitation.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Utah, two-thirds of all the members elected to each of the two houses concurring therein:

Section 1. That it is proposed to amend Section 1, Article XIV, of the Constitution of the State of Utah, so that the same will read as follows:

Sec. 1. To meet casual deficits or failures in revenue, and for necessary expenditures for public purposes, including the erection of public buildings, and for the payment of all territorial indebtedness assumed by the state, the state may contract debts, not exceeding in the aggregate at any one time, an amount equal to 2 per centum of the value of the taxable property of the state, as shown by the last assessment for state purposes, previous to the incurring of such indebtedness. But the state shall never contract any indebtedness, except as in the next section provided, in excess of such amount, and all moneys arising from loans herein authorized, shall be applied solely to the purposes for which they were obtained.

Sec. 2. The secretary of state is hereby directed to submit this proposed amendment to the electors of the state at the next general election in the manner provided by law.

Sec. 3. If approved by the electors of the state this proposed amendment shall take effect on the first day of January, 1923.

Approved March 17, 1922.

**CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 2**

Proposing to Amend Sections 2 and 3, Article XIII, of the Constitution of Utah Relating to Property Subject to Taxation and Rates of Tax

A resolution proposing amendment to Sections 2 and 3, Article XIII, of the Constitution of the State of Utah relating to property subject to taxation and rates of tax.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Utah, two-thirds of all the members elected to each house concurring therein:

Section 1. That it is proposed to amend Sections 2 and 3, of Article XIII of the Constitution of the State of Utah, so that such sections will read as follows:

Sec. 2. To the end that the burden of taxation may be equitably upon all property, the legislature is empowered to divide all property including money and credits as well as general property, into classes and to determine what classes or classes of property shall be subject to taxation and what property, if any, shall not be subject to taxation. Taxes shall be uniform upon all property of the same class and shall be levied and collected for public purposes only. Taxes may be imposed upon any and all property, including privileges, franchises and licenses to do business in the state, but this shall not be construed as to authorize the taxation of the stocks of any company or corporation when the property of such company or corporation represented by such stocks has been taxed. The legislature is empowered to impose taxes upon incomes, which taxes may be graduated and progressive and reasonable exemptions may be provided, and

Sec. 3. The secretary of state is hereby directed to submit this proposed amendment to the electors of the state at the next general election in the manner provided by law.

Sec. 3. If approved by the electors of the state this proposed amendment shall take effect January 1, 1923.

Approved March 17, 1922.

**CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 3**

Proposing to Amend Section 1, Article VI, of the Constitution of Utah, Relating to Compensation of the Members of the Legislature

A joint resolution proposing amendment to Section 1, of Article VI, of the Constitution of the State of Utah relating to compensation of members of the legislature.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Utah, two-thirds of all the members elected to each of the houses concurring therein:

Section 1. It is proposed to amend Section 1, Article VI, of the Constitution of the State of Utah so that the same will read as follows:

Sec. 1. The members of the legislature shall receive such per diem mileage as the legislature may provide, not exceeding eight dollars a day, and ten cents per mile for travel necessarily traveled for and returning from the place of meeting on the most usual route, and shall receive no other pay orquisite.

Sec. 2. The secretary of state is hereby directed to submit this proposed amendment to the electors of the state at the next general election in the manner provided by law.

Sec. 3. If approved by the electors of the state this proposed amendment shall take effect January 1, 1923.

Approved March 17, 1922.

I, H. E. Crockett, Secretary of the State of Utah, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, correct copy of Constitutional Amendment Nos. 1, 2 and 3 as proposed at the regular session of the legislature of 1921, as the same appear in my office.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Seal of the State of Utah, this 17th day of September, 1922.

H. E. CROCKETT  
(SEAL) Secretary of State

**VOTERS ARE INDEPENDENT.**

There must be something in the Democratic party not wholly to the liking of William G. McAdoo, or that distinguished Democrat has reached the conclusion that there is no wide gulf separating the two great parties.

In an address in Rigby, Idaho, he declared that a great body of independent, intelligent and far-seeing voters should grow up between the two great political parties, swinging from one to the other when either essays the best solutions to political and economic problems. He urged this as the best method of securing desired political action and the best government.

Mr. McAdoo need not offer this advice for that great body of independent voters has come into existence.

Today neither the Republican nor the Democratic party has a dyed-in-the-wool or a standpat following sufficiently large to elect. Ten years ago Woodrow Wilson was elected. Then, with a division in the Republican party, he was re-elected, but two years ago Wilson's party was defeated by a landslide. Now the party in power is receiving word from Pennsylvania, from Iowa, from California and later from Wisconsin proclaiming the un-

**DOUBLE Your Savings It CAN be done**

**Saving in September**

There are five pay days this month for those who are paid each Friday or Saturday. A good many regular savers will deposit an extra five or ten or twenty.

The coupons on the Third Liberty Bonds are due on the fifteenth. Furthermore a new interest period begins on October first.

September is an exceptionally good month to get ahead with your saving account. It is also a good month to start one at

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